TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ABRIVAD OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

The Royal Mail screw-steamsh'p Australasian, Capt. Heckley, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 p. m. on the 22d and Queenstown on the evening of the 23d December, arrived here at 40 clock Thursday morning. The Glasgow touched at Queenstown on the evening

of the 20th, and reached Liverpool on the evening of she 21st.

The Arago arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 21st.

In consequence of Christmas holidays, the departure of the Glasgow from Liverpool, and the Bremen from Southampton, had been postponed till Thursday, the

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our)wn Correspondent. TURIN, December 18, 1860.

A pamphlet upon the sale of Venetia has appeared, the production of Mr. Emile Perreire, the great funncier of Paris, revised by the Emperor. It is at any rate a clever work, calcuiated either to persuade Francis Joseph to give up his Italian pretensions and to retire beyond the Alps for a handsome consideration, or to excite all the Austrian bond holders, and all the exchanges of Europe against the obstinacy of the Emperor of Austria, who refuses, for a mistaken point of honor, to raise the quotation of his Five per Cents from 43 to 80, and to reduce the value of his bank notes to par. We do not know as yet the effect of this new Napoleonic idea arpon the public of Vienna, but I should not be greatly astonished if, in case Francis Joseph should remain unwilling to sell Venetia, an insurrection in his capital should force him to yield to necessity. In Hungary, in the mean time, the agitation grows from day to day; nobody pays taxes, the Imperial orders are defied, the double-faced eagles trampled upon, and the Austrian officials insulted and expelled. Such be-Baron Vay, the ing the state of the country. Baron Vay, the Chancellor of Hungary, has sent in his resignation, and we hear that Mr. Deak and Baron Ectvos, the soleagues of the ill-fated Count Louis Batthyanyi in m of State, now drifting into revolution. Schmerling, on the other hand, the German Minister of the Archduke John at Frankfort, who betrayed

Zhe cause of German unity in 1848, and in 1849 beberg at Vienna, has already been appointed Home Minister for the German and Slavonic portion of the portion of the Empire. He enjoys now the reputation of a liberal man, but the blood of the Hungarian thirteen Gen-erals, and of the Ministers and Commissioners executed, or rather basely murdered, during the Time that he was Minister of Justice, separates him forever from Deak and from Hungary. Born and bred, moreover, a bureaucratic official, whose borizon does not extend beyond the official circles and Government offices, he lacks both the genius and

the energy for the reorganization of the tottering Empire. Still, he will, by new concessions and promises, fan the embers of revolution until the coming Spring, warn, according to all human archabilities, the outbreak must take place. Gari-baldi, retired now to Caprera, declares that on the Ist of March he will leave his island and Tegurs to The field of action, to force Victor Emanuel and Count Cavour into war with Austria, if they do not Themselves take the initiative; and the Hungarians are ready to rise as soon as the war breaks out in Rialy. The Court party at Vienna return, therefore, to their schemes of 1848, but Croatia, the Serbs, and Wallachians are now undeceived. They know the value of Austrian promises, and refuse to begin a new

erusade against Hungary. The Court seut lately for the Croatian General, Mamula, Commander in Chief in Dalmatia, to see whether he might not accept the part of a new Jellachich. But even if the Gen-eral should be willing to obey the secret instructions tof the Court, he would find no means of executing them. Croatia has no autipathies against Hungary, and her population is now divided into three parties: the first and most numerous desires the union with Hungary under condition that her State rights are to be respected; the second and most energetic, though smaller than the first, requires no conditions, but,

desireus to get the guaranty of Hungary for its civil and political rights, agitates for the speediest unconditional annexation; the third party, the smallest, but not less enterprising than the first two, dreams of an independent Slavonic empire in the Illyrian triangle, to extend from the Drave and Danube to the Albantan Adriatic, including Croatio. Slavonia, Servia, Bosnia, Montenegro, Dalmatia, tana Istria. These revolutionary enthusiasts have an mind to let themselves be placed against the Hungarians; their looks are furned upon Turkey, but they hate Austria still more than their brothers

who wish to join riungary. It is more impertant to
know what part the ambitious Patriarch of the
Serbs, Archbishop Rejachich, is to play. His influence upon the uneducated classes of his co-religionaste is great, and until now he has studious By avoided expressing himself as to the ques-tion of the re-annexation of the Voivodina

20 Hangary. We hear, however, that he has lately left Karlovicz, his archiepiscopal see, 20 go to Vienna with a Serb deputation, to repre-zent the wishes of the Serbs. He is most likely to zreat separately with the German and the Hungarian Ministers, and to join those whom he finds stronger and more inclined to grant exclusive privileges 2be Serbs. As to the Wallachiaus in Transet.

we know already that they go for the loss and are fully satisfied if they coaves and ahare of the lower offices of admiring get a certain teo, have no Austrian synam astration. They to reward in 18 for the chies since they got the cause of Austrian satisfies they made for the cause of Austrian anity.

As of gards Haly anity.

tere suspended, the bombardment of Gueta has leave the lar stroughold of his kingdom. At Rome, 200, the stalian cause makes great progress. The make aty of the Sacred College—that is to say, of the nardinals—has come to the conclusion that since Napoleon refuses to leave the French garrison at Rome beyond a few months, it is better to make terms with Victor Emanuel while it is yet possible to get good conditions, than to have to surrender at discre-tion. The idea of the sale of Venetia is very popu-lar among the upper classes in Piedmont, but the more energetic portion of the country prefers a war, which would more thoroughly cement Italian unity. The absence of a threatening enemy might easily lead to party dissensions and strife between the provinces. Naples, for instance, is for the present not so willing to sacrifice her autonomy as Lom-bardy, Tuscany, and the Emilia, and the Siciliaus have not yet learned to feel themselves as Italiaus.

An extension of political liberty is expected in

France as a New-Year's gift.

FRANCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.
PARIS, Dec. 21, 1860. The news of the signature of the treaty of peace with China reached here by way of St. Petersburg in the beginning of the week, and has since been officially confirmed by dispatches from the French Plenipotentiary in China, Baron Gros. It has given immensely more satisfaction than was produced by the news of the taking of Pekin. That ambiguous triumph looked so much like the catching of a very large Tartar as to inspire slarm rather than joy. What should have inspired profound shame, the barbarous plundering of the Emperor's palace by the troops of the two most civilized nations of the world, has excited the decent indignation, so far as I have noticed, of but one journal, the Charicari! The Imperial Brother of the Sun and Moon, in view Imperial Brother of the Sun and Moon, in view an ungenerous world for not enabling him to redeem an ungenerous world for not enabling him to redeem the mortgages to the amount of two millions that entered the mortgages that the mortgages the mortgages that the mortgages the mortgages that the mortgages that the mortgages that the mort

and other principles of his late enemies, the Defender of the l'aith of England, and his Most IChristian Majesty of France. His puzzled intel ects must be severely taxed, to reconcile burglary

and Christianity.

As a natural appendix to the Anglo-French treaty of commerce and in accordance with the spirit of the reforms, inaugurated by the Imperial decree of Nov. 24, the French Government has abolished the passport system in favor of English travelers. It will doubtless do the same for Americans, if our Minister here properly urges a request to that effect. A similar abolition in favor of the Belgians is looked for as a readest, to the commercial treaty now in for as a pendant to the commercial treaty now in process of negotiation between their Government and that of France. The next step, which is a long one, since it would be stepping aside from traditional routine, to which the revolutionary French are re-markably addicted, and is rather to be hoped for than to be suddenly expected, would be the abolition of passports for Frenchmen traveling within the boundaries of France. If, however, M. de Persigny remains long at his present post of Minister of the Interior, the step may be taken. His intelligence and liberal temper and Anglicized views of things will lead him in that direction. As the futility of the foreign passport system has been well illustrated by Orsini's entrance into Paris, and Mazzini's frequent passage through France, so the futility of the domestic passport system as a means of protecting the community and detecting malefactors is now illustrated by the escape, thus far, from the search

of the police, of the suspected and "signalized" murderer of Judge Poinsot.

The financial phase of the Venetian question is again prominently in the order of the day. L'Empereur François Joseph I. et l'Europe (The Emperor Francis Joseph I. and Europe) is the title of a pamphlet that has created great attention this week. object of it is to show that for Austria to cede Venetia for a pecuniary consideration is the only practicable way of escape for Austria from political rum, and for Europe from disastrous general war. The rumor somewhat current before the appearance of the pamphiet, that it had the same authorship and authority as the Le Pape et Le Congres, and other famous Napoleonically inspired pamphlets, has been dissipated by its perusal. That its pages have been dissipated by its perusai. That its pages have been authoritatively proof-read and in their corrected phrase, sanctioned for publication, is, however, not improbable. It is supposed to have been written, or at least to have had all its financial argument further than the supposed to have been written, or at least to have had all its financial argument further than the supposed to have been written. at least to have had all its manical argument furnished by one of the Pereires, whose friendly relations with the Emperor, and position and talent as a financier, add considerably to its importance. Whether well or ill founded, the persuasion is general here that England and France are united in urging Austria to bargain away Venetia. The probability that other Powers are also pushing in the same direction has good ground. But whatever Prassia, Russia, and the rest may talk, Caprera, the most formidable European Power in the case, will be sure to act next Spring. If Francis Joseph cannot overcome his obstinacy and pride soon, he will yield too late. Joseph Garibaldi does not mean to

wait beyond his fixed time.

I mentioned in my last the Imperial nomination to vacant Sees of four new French Bishops. It is said that Pius declines to confirm them on the ground that at present he is not sufficiently free, and must refuse to exercise his supreme spiritual prerogative in France. We should soon know authoritatively whether this rumor be well founded. If it be, it is of a most hopeful gravity: for I hold it nearly certain that Napoleon will not make any new large concessions to Rome. They would amount to a defeat, and a defeat in such a case would be as injurious to his prestige with the nation as a defeat upon a battle-field. If the Church party, which is a minority, is not to be despised, still less is the French party, the National party, to be disregarded by him. He is the last man to forget that his pre-newssor in the Tuileries had lost the respect of the

mation.

Meantime his Majesty does not lie awake nights from anxiety on that account. On the contrary, he finds leisure and the requisite calm of mind to pursue his literary work, and has brought his "Life." A wall forward as to have lately of Julius Casar" so well forward as to have lately read some faished chapters of it to his intimates. It s notable that all his family, at least his mother's husband's fately, is touched with the cacocthes scri-bendi. Napoleon the Great was really a great writer, as his voluminous correspondence, now in course of publication, furnishes voluminous octavo proofs. Louis and Lucien also wrote, though badly. The Caminos have earned a little respectable place

in literature.

Arsene Houssaye, in his ingenious "History of "the Forty-first Arm-Chair of the Academy," very properly seats Napoleon in it. The present Emperor's "Life of Cæsar" will be a great success, as peror's "Life of Casar" win oc a grant have been and his four octavoes of "Miscellanies" have be pay something handsome for advance sheets. If Bonner can get off from his engagement with Bu-chanan, let him think of it. J. B. should try his hand on the Life of Marc Antony, who went down in the dark Egyptian business. His last Presidentinl essay is translated and reprinted here despite its straggling length-not because of its literary merits, however, but because of his accidental-sition and of the question that he so e-circumfocutes about. Leaving him. ition and of the quit. Leaving him a and what the French say of it, till next week, let me return to

The joke ran two weeks ago that his Majesty was to offer himself as a candidate for the Academy so soon as his Life of Casar was commeted. The jest was a good one, and therefore and unterly absorb. Men of less merit sit in the monortal ar a-chairs of that institution. Talk mmortal ar a-chairs of ty's purpose to ine cuives again of his Majes-sought seals of case the number of these much higher cind form form for y to fifty, or even a

Dominican father and justly celebrated of the Lacordaire, whose election made so much hoise, will be received sometime in the course of next month. His inaughral oration is completed and placed in the hands of Guizet, who is the mem-ber appointed to deliver the respondent oration. The her appointed to deliver the respondent oration. The delivery of these two discourses will be one of the great literary events of the New-Year—thated with pronouncedishades of political interest, if the public, already on expectant tiptoe, valicinate rightly. Goizot is at work on a thoroughly revised new edition of his translation of Shakespeare, of which the first volume is lately out of press. Without respect to its merits or defects, it is worth noting as the fifth comelete edition of Shakespeare published or in course of publication in France within the past ten years publishers have undertaken it at the presumed call of the public, while young Hugo's remarkable

literal translation is yet in course of publication.

Another academician, Saint Beave, has lately sent Another academician, Saint Beuve, has lately sent through the press, two volumes of marked literary merit and historical interest, a revised form of lectures delivered by him ten years ago at Lille, treating of "Chatcaubriand and his Literary Group."

Two volumes of higher worth, edited by Gustave

de Beaumont, contain the hitherto impublished works and correspondence of his deceased brother academician, Alexis de Tocqueville. They are preceded by a biographical notice of the lamented The most noticeable of the "works" here presented are some account of a journey in Sicily, of a part of de Tocqueville's travels in the wilder parts of America, and some fragments, unfortunately brief, of the unfinished second volume of his masterly historical work, so well made known by translation to English and American readers, on the Ancien Régime et la Revolution; the first part of which received some imperfect notice in this cor-respondence at the time of its appearance five years The remaining, and by far of the two volumes, is filled with the correspond-ence of M. de Tocqueville, and for the most part will not deeply engage the interest of a foreign general reader." Another academician, sadly changed since the date of his election to the immor tol arm-chair, from the hopeful poet to the too fre-quently whining prose writer, Lamartine, continues the publication of his "Literary Course;" in nearly every number of which is a lamentable mingling of literary themes with the permanently absorbing theme of Self. Lamartine has so constantly betheme of Self. Lamartine has so constantly be-wailed his poverty, and querulously censured the French in particular, and the world in general, for not relieving him from it by buying his writings at a high price, whether they would read them or not, that he has sunk from sympathetic respect to pity, and is sinking from pity to contemptuous weariness, in the minds of men. While he vilipends

a much larger income than befalls nine-tenths of the a much larger income than befalls nine-teaths of the subscribers to his periodical, a stronger man than he—stronger as man and thinker and rhetorician, Proudhon—quietly writes from Brussels, where he hardly lives in exile to escape the imprisonment to which, by judicial decision on his last published book, he was condemned in France: "It is very "difficult to earn one's living by journalism in Beligium. I should like to find a place as proof-"reader at 260 assured frances per month." Proud-"reader at 200 assured francs per month." Proud-hon, one of the very first masters of French prose

style now living, is a printer by trade.

Happier than these is Academician Scribe, who is more than a millionaire. It is reported that he has finally retired from literary and Paris life, and his grand house close by me here in the Rue Pigalle, to his country chateau of Sericourt. Over the entrance to that quite lordly seat is this inscription: "Le

"theatre a payé cet asile champetre. Vous qui "passez, merci! je eous le dois peut etre." Nothing could be more apropos. Scribe is now sevent could be more apropos. Scribe is now seventy years old. His gnardians tried to make a poor lawyer of him. Nature would have her way, and he became not a great, but the most fertilely great of dramafists. Alone, or with collaborators, he has set his name to about three hundred and fifty farces, set his name to about three hundred and hity tarces, comedies, tragedies (very bad, indeed, these), and opera libretti, which have not only set all Paris and all France, but pretty much all the theater-going world in both hemispheres, acrying and alaughing oftenest alanghing. Between 1821 and 1831 he furnished to the Gymnase Theater something like one hundred and fifty pieces. Not that he wrote all of them, or all of a larger part of them. He set up a sort of manufactory, where he employed a great number of apprentice and journeymen playrights, some of whom furnished the plot, others the dialogue, others the general idea, others the details of se and incidents. With a complete, in some sort intuitive, knowledge of the stage, a remarkable faculty and facility for working, and several capital assistants, foremen, as we may say, who afterward approved successfully their talents as master playrights, he was able to supply the public with a constant succession of pieces, none of which has any stant succession of pieces, none of which has any marked literary or dramatic merit, but hardly any one of which was not amusing and successful with the public of the pit and boxes. Latterly Monsieur Scribe has fallen to the writing of lamentably feeble novels. In his time, however, he has done better even in that respect. His Piquillo Alliaga is among his best efforts in this kind. The Siècle newspaper, in whose fueilleton it was first published, paid him for it 60,000 francs. He is now writing a feuilleton romance for the Constitutionuel, which, like the unclassible "Extravagant Common-places" of the authoress of Sir Roland's Ghost, is dear, one would say, at any price. Not that, even in his "Fleurette" M. Scribe utterly disregards the fundamen-

tal laws of literary art.

Not so rich as Scribe is the barber poet, the provençal Burns, Jasmin. A new edition of his poems was recently published. Let me make a parenthetical pause to speak of it commendingly. It contains his charmingly naive Papillottes (Hair Papers), in their original graceful prozencal form, with a close translation in academic French on the opposite page. When they were sent from the press, Monsieur St. Beuve, one of the three or four most eminent

critics in France—perhaps the most eminent purely academical critic—thought to do a service to the public and a kindness to their author, in recommending them to the purchase of the public, on the ground of their fine literary quality and of their au-thor's pecuniary need. Thereupon Jasmin wrote a letter to M. St. Beuve, full of grace, courtesy, native wir, and good humor, in which he told his friendly commendatory critic that he, Jasmin, was not poor [he spends in a year, say less than a quar-ter of what M. de Lamartine whiningly wastes]: was, on the contrary, quite satisfactorily well off, and, with sincere gratitude to M. St. Beave for his and, with sincere granting notice of his book, begged favorable and friendly notice of his book, begged that no one should buy it for charity's sake. St. Peuve received the pleasant letter in the same spirit with which it was sent, and, with some kindly words of preface, published it, to the com-mon gratification of all readers, in a late number of

the Journal des Bebats.

I have at hand other biographico-literary gossip, but the mail closes in half an hour from this.

Two significant articles had appeared in the Constitutionnel from the pen of M. Grandsmillet, relative to
Austria and Venetia. In those articles it is covertly
intimated that Austria must consent to sell Venetia, or
be prepared for a new war in the Spring. It is also
asserted that France will never suffer the return to an
offensive policy by Austria in Londardy.

The Monitore publishes a report by Cen. Montanban, from which it appears there are some inaccuracies in the account of the plundering of the palace of
the Emperor of China. The General states that the
booty was divided between the Allies.

The Manitore contains a decrea remitting the con-

booty was divided between the Allies.

The Mondair contains a decree remitting the condemnations which have been pronounced for offenses against the laws of the press, and nellifying all prosecutions which have been connected.

A new expedition of 2,400 men was ready to start for Cochin China.

Mr. de Lamartine's paternal estate of Milly had at length her. moth he

one Paris Bourse was dull and lower. Rentes on the 21st declined 1, closing at 68.40.

CHINA.

The British Foreign Office on Thursday, the 20th, issued the two following notifications to the news-

papers:

"Foreign Office, Dec. 20.—Sir John Crampton reports yesterday that Lord Elgin, in a letter of the 8th November, informs bim of the ratification and publication of the treaty with China and of the march of the army to Thentsin. His Lordship makes no mention of the prisoners, but says that he is indebted to teel. Ignatical for the manner in which that Minister had promoted the object of his negotiations."

The following from Sir John Crampton reached the Foreign office on Thursday afternoon:

Foreign other on Tantrday afterhoom:

"St. Peterssure. Dec. 20, 1860.

"Prince Gorchakoff has communicated to me the following report, from Gen. Ignatief, of the European massacres by the Chinese: English—De Norman (Mr. Bruce's attaché); Anderson (chief of Lord Elgin's estort, and the correspondent of The Tones.) French—Dubat intendent of the French expedition), one of his nides-de-camp, and a Colonel of Artillery. These are the only cases cited by Gen. Ignatief, but the total number of victims is 19."

The London Times denounces the rash course of Mr. Parkes, and charges him with baving caused the capture of the prisoners. The Globe defends Mr. Parke from the charge, and says the capture resulted from us

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Dalhousie died at his Castle in

The Marquis of Dalhousie died at his Castle in Scotland on the 19th of December, after a protracted illness. He was only in his 48th year. As he left no male issue, the Scotch earldom and the estates of Dalhousie fall to his cousin, Lord Panmure.

It is announced that, not with standing that the Atlantic Telegraph Company have spent all their money, the Directors have determined, at their own expense, to keep the undertaking affoat, in the hope that, at some future time, the capital required for the renewal of its operations will be provided. They consider the privileges obtained by the Company as too valuable to be lightly thrown away.

The freedom of the City of London was formally thrown away.

The freedom of the City of London was formally 20th, and a grand banquet was afterward given at the Mansion House in their honor.

The weather in England was quite cold and wintry, and the country was covered with snow—in some places to a considerable depth.

ITALY.

The Paris Patrie states that the negotiation for the evacuation of Gacta having failed, the bombardment was to recommence on the 19th December. When the steamer sailed, however, there was no news of such

recommencement.

Freah dispatches had been sent from France to the French Admiral on the Neapolitan Station, and they were presumed to contain orders to withdraw unless Francis II. desisted from the hopeless defence of It was reported at Naples on the 21st, that a secret correspondence between a member of the clergy and Gaeta had been discovered.

PRUSSIA.

AUSTRIA.

The War party at Vienna is said to have become very violent, and M. Schmerling had been obliged to threaten to resign in order to keep the War party within bounds.

The troops in Hungary were stationed in every part of the country in small detachments, so as to be able to found fying columns in all directions.

Count Ladislaus Teleki, the Hungarian refugee, arrived at Dresden with a false English passport, and was arrested and given up to Austria.

SYRIA.

It was reported at Paris that the French Embassador at Constantinople was on the point of concluding an agreement, in virtue of which the French army in Syria would prelong its occupation for six months beyond the time originally agreed upon.

The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says France certainly will not withdraw her troops from Syria at the end of the six months named in the Convention, and will as certainly keep them there after the proposed extended period.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Bombay mail of November 26, we have interesting details of the telegraphic accounts already published. The Bombay papers give an unfavorable picture of the state of Inda. Strong demonstrations had been made against the income tax in various places. At Poona, several thousand natives assembled and publicly tore up the income-tax papers.

The Government of the Nizam had ceded to the Britch a rich cattengrowing country, including Besides of the company of the country including Besides of the company of the country including Besides of t British a rich cotton-growing country, including Be

har.

The papers contain the details of the execution of a The papers contain the definits of the execution of a private in the Fifth Bengal European Infantry, and the subsequent disbandment of the Regiment, on the ground of its general insubordinate and mutinous conduct. The general order was that more than a tenth of the regiment had been condemned by courts-martial in a few weeks, yet the insubordination had continued. The disbandment followed immediately after the military assertion.

tary execution.

The prisoner marched round the square in rear of his The prisoner marched round the square in rear of his coffin, and was shot dead at the first volley. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and met his death with manly resignation. Scarcely had this terrible scene been enacted when, at an order from Brigadier Welchman, the 73d Foot moved up in front of the 5th Europeans, the artillery loaded with grape on either side. The 5th were then commanded to order arms, then to pile arms. They obeyed, and were at once marched some short distance clear of the pile. No sooner were they quite clear than two companies of the 73d, filing rapidly to the spot, intervened between the 5th and their arms, to as to prevent the possibility of any rush to recover them.

When this had been accomplished, the Brigadier read out an order pronouncing the doom of the regiment. It was struck out of the army list, all its nencommissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, and the read winded in the read and region.

ment. It was struck out of the army list, all its non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks, and the men, dvided into five equal portions, were drafted into the five remaining regiments of the Bengal army. Men with medals on their breasts, who had fought England's battles all over the world, many of the old soldiers who had been drafted from the old Bengal and from Royal regiments, appeared to be utterly heartbroken, and sobbed aloud.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LONDON MONTY MARKET.—The funds on the 21st were dull, and consols further declined? If read—cooling at 92,000 for account, ex dividend. The markets recognily were under the inducence of the approaching hotilays. The Exchange was to be closed from Saturday the 22d, till Wednesday the 26th, owing to the intervention of Christmas. The demand of Money in the discensi market had become extremely heavy or leg to the three days suspension of business, and the necessity for providing for bills failing due in that period. No business was dure generally below the Bank rate, and the applications at the Bank were quite numerous.

The automat of eliver received at the Bank of England from the Bank were quite numerous.

The process of the process of the Bank of England from the Bank of England shows a decrease it believe at 115,450, the amount held in both departments being £1,230,270.

Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress, & Co., quote Bar Silver at 5/14; Dellars, 5/24; Baring Bress

Anente as follows: Business in American Securities during the part week has been moderately artire, at the market has shown

great firstbess and prices much stead loces.	
United States 6s, 1008	99
United States 5s, 1874 921/2	90
Kentucky (a. 1968-72	180
Maryland 5s	196
Massachusette Se	100
Mississippi & P cent Union Bank Bonds	14
Pennsylvania 5s	
Pennsylvmin Se, 1877	
South Carolina 5s, 1886	590
Teubesses 6s	
Virginia 6s, 1886 50 @	
Virginia 5s, 1208	
Ittineis Central 7s, 1875	99
Elinels Coatral 6s, 1855	
Illinois Central shares	20
Michigan Central do, 1/69	
Michigan Central shares	
New-York Central 6s, 1883 86 @	97
New-York Central 7s. 1854	000
New-York Ceptral shares 77 #	200
New-York and Erie 7s, 1067.	48
New York and Pole 7, 1977	193
New York and Eric 7s, 1850	30
New York and Erfe, 70, 1333ex 79 a	39
New-Yerk and Erie chares	35
Psnama is 1865	103
Panacia 7s, 1072	191
Permaylyamia Central 6s, tanp	91
Barton Bros. & Co. call the	

COTTON.—The Brokers circline says: "The re-erated advices from the rated States of cortains of mo-erate supplies long directed to this country, someone to moticity, afficulties, together with the intelline of country, or Chine, have imparted fresh vigor to the market because of ance in the current qualities of American descriptions of fully 49 fb... The week's business reaches 123, 000 bules, including 50 taken by speculators and 8,000 for export. The market forday was patient less animated the business being 14,000 graphy of the properties of the following quotations:

**The Company of the Co

Middling.

Prespertiers, Messrs. Richardson, Sperce & Co. Choice would him 6d. over the quie tions. It is carrie, and Choice would him 6d. over the quie tions. Rud ranges from 1/40/12, and White from 1/40/12, excusiones in active demand at an improvement on the week of fully 1/40 paster. Mixed and Yellow 26/40/20/2 White 20/44/4 P 450 E.

PROVISIONS—Beef 15: most limited demand, and prices irregular. Polk quiet and unaltered. Baron slow of sale and nomina: the 4r vals of new are poor in quality. Choese of really the quality 3/47/4 gost, dearer. Lard, with a few are really the quality.

is dull tend lower, bring observed at the window says in insofting Butchers' Association 58 2500.

Druce, -The Brokers' Circular quotes: Ashes

ganet. Spirity of Turpextixe unchanged 22. Lineaus Carra in more demand: New York, in barrels, £11/15. Boston in bars, £11/10. Frest Oits quiet: Sperm, £102. Cod, £37/10. Lineed in retail demand at 29.

LATEST PER AUSTRALASIAN.

[Vis Queensrows, Dec. 23.]
DRESDES, Saturday Evening.—The official Dresden Journal to-day announces that the King, after having suffered during six days from severe cold, was attacked on Friday with measels. The Ministry are entrusted with the entire direction of the Government during the BERNE, Saturday.—The slitings of the National

Council and the Council of the States were both closed vesterday by their respective Presidents, who, in their speeches, reviewed past events, and exhorted the members to union. Dr. Blumer, President of the Council of States, especially attended to the internal differences which had arisen in reference to the question of Savoy, and warned the press to avoid raising suspicions against those who may entertain a different view of things to their own. LIVERPOOL, Sanday.

The steamship Arabia, frem Boston, via Halifax, arrived to-day. Panis, Saturday Evening.

The Bourse is very much depressed. Rentes are at Advices from Constantinople report a Customs reform as contemplated.

The disturbances at Seia have been suppressed,

The disturbances at Seia have been suppressed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, 11 F. M.

COTTON firm at yesterday's rates; sales estimated at
12,000 bales, 4,000 of which was to speculators and export.

Breadstoff firm, and tendency unward. Corn is
a shade dearer; Mized and Yellow, 39/.

Provisions, no change.

Loydon, Saturday afternoon.

Consols close at 922 @ 921 on account ex div.

Havre Markett—For the week ending Dec. 20.—

Corron scrive and firm at an advance of 2L; New-Orleans tree
ordinaire, 95L; do bes, 93L; sales of the week, 20,000 bales; stock
in pert. 112,000 bales.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

THE NEW GRANADA REVOLUTION.

FROM PACIFIC SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship Northern Light left Aspinwall at 6 p. m., Dec. 25, with 250 passengers and \$1,455,385 56 from San Francisco, and \$37,471 50 from Aspinwall. The Government forces at Santa Martha, commanded by Col. Julio Arbolado, were attacked on the 25th of November by the Revolutionary forces, commanded by Col. F. Sancho-the former numbering 600, and the lat ter 800 men. At 12 o'clock, on the night of the 13th of December, the city was abandoned by Arbolado and his forces, and was taken possession of by the opposite party at 7 o'clock next morning. All sorts of excesses were committed-robbery, assassination, &c. Col. Arbolado retired to Aspinwall, on board the Government vessels, Aspina, Legetimidad, and Panama, and the United States schooner Jas. Price, Capt. Snow. accompanied by 560 of his men. The commander of

H. B. M. frigate Cadmus forbid their plundering the

goods in the Custom-House. The American bark Rest-

ess was in Santa Martha, 12 days from New-York.

1	William Hoge & Co \$30,	# [Order	13.96
١	T. H. & J. S. Baton 5.	00 W. Seligman &	Co 32.00k
1	J. M. Cutler 5.	10 Order	4,000
1		0 H. S. Hallett	15,000
ı		O J. G. Parker & So	5,000
١		Wm. Heller & Co	52.70
١	A. E. & C. E. Tilton 3	0 J. B. Weir	15,000
ı		0 R. Meader	Creers Litylian
ı		0 Am. Ex. Bank	3,000
ı		WIN B. C. Dank	23,000
١		W. R. Garrison.	21,000
l		O P. Naylor	12,000
ł	Tresdwell & Co 30,	0 Howes & Crowel	
i	A. S. Rosenbaum 15,	O Jennings & Brews	ster 11,000
ı	A. Belmont & Co 141,	0 H. Cohen & Co	33,000
ļ	Neustader Bro 17,	0. W. T. Coleman &	Co. 16,000
	T. Einstein & Bro 9,	O J. Stanwood	7,000
۱	Coproy & O'Connor 15,1	o E. Kelly & Co	46.500
	American Ex. Bank 55,0	0 Frank Baker	10,000
i	S. M. Reed 2,	0 C. W. Crosby	19,000
l	Harbeck & Co 1,	0 R. S. Wade	2.600
ł	Doncan, Sherman & Co. 266,1	I J. H. Coghill	16,000
I	Wells, Fargo & Co 273,0	0	The state of the s
ı		Aspinwall.	
ı		I Nathan Blan	
ı	Jas. F. Jay, Secretary. 31,6		A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN
ı	are a say, betterary my		
ı	CO CONTRACTOR	The second secon	

The State of Canca remained perfectly free and quiet, with the exception of Benaventura, which soon will be disturbed, there being 150 men rendy to march against it, and also other troops of the State were on their way.

Gen. Herran had stated to the Government that he Gen. Herran had stated to the Government that he assumed the responsibility of the armistice between Gen. Mosquera and Gens. Enso and Posada, at Manizales, he being at the time Commander-In-Chief, and having given orders to Posada to do so when and where he thought proper. Gen. Herran had requested of Ospina his passports, to go to the United States with his family, which had been granted.

It is reported from Quibdo, under date of Nov. 17. that Solarte had gone to attack Calima: and of those that went, Solarte, P. and C. Echeverri, Ramirez, Secretary of Solarte, T. J. Caidedo, and several others, had been killed, the rest having disbanded.

From Carthagy va.—An aitack was made on "E.

had been killed, the rest having disbanded.

FROM CARTRAGEVA.—An altack was made on "E.
Banco" by Ospina's forces on the 11th inst., who
were repulsed by the Liberals, with a loss to the
former of fil prisoners, 7 wounded, and 40 killed, be
side 100 gnns, 2 swords, 1 drum, and 2 bugles. The
Liberals lost 4 killed and 7 wounded, among whom were 2 officers.

In the official report of the attack, the Commander

water and ammunition to the soldiers.

FURTHER FROM SATE MARTHA — Mr. Arbohalleft in the arsenal in San's, Martha , large fitzatily of
guns, ammunition, and other articles of war, among
them 2,000 sants and is cannon. A schooner which

them 2,000 buts and is cannon. A schooner which Mr. A, had sent inclore be exacutated the city) after being properly in the capture of the capture of the liberals B. of the schooner with her cargo to the Liberals B. of the schooner with her cargo to the Liberals B. of the schooner with her cargo to the Liberals B. of the States and the liberals and the officers of the United States again on in this harbor gave a ball in the Cabildo, which was a most elegant we have ever had the pleasure of witnessing a panama. The large sale of the Cabildo was decorated an exceedingly sale of the Cabildo was decorated an exceedingly sala of the Cabildo was decorated an exceedingly tasteful style, being entirally tapestried with the flazz of different nutions, those of the United State Great Britain, France, and New-Granada, forming a care, we the supper and refreshment rooms, belony and star-way, were decorated in a similar manner, the whole presenting a most brilliant display.

The Band of the Laneaster was in attendance, a gallery having been fitted up for them at the end of the

There were nearly sixty ladies, and upward of a

There were nearly sixty ladies, and upward of a hundred gentlemen present, the room being just fall enough to be agreeable.

Among the guests we observed the Governor of the State, the Intendente, and other authorities of Parama; the Consuls of Grear Britain, United States, Peru, Venezuela; the Flag Officers and Commanders of the United States Navy in the port, the Commander and officers of H. B. M.'s ship Mutine, and other persons of distinction. The whole affair passed off most satis-

The Momenlegre Government is getting stronger

There is no prospect of peace being disturbed again by internal troubles, and to further consolidate parties, the Government is endeavoring to form a fusion of parties, to carry out which object Mr. Vicente Agular, Secretary of the Treasury and War, intends to resugn, so as to put a stop to the irritation felt in some quar-ters for the part he took in putting down the late revo-

Mr. Meagher has returned, but as he did not bring Mr. Mengher has returned, but as he did not bring the \$100,000 with him, which was to be deposited as a guaranty for the fulfillment of the contract, we hear nothing more about the Thompson geant; but Mr. Mengher has proposed to the Government on his own account to make him a concession of a vast tract of land with the exclusive right of getting out india rubber, for which he offers great inducements.

Preparations are being made for the coffee harvest, the crop this year will not probably exceed 70,000 or 80,000 quintals.

PERU.

Lina, Dec. 14, 1869.—Little of interest has occurred in the last fortnight. The Bolivian question is still in statu quo, and will remain so much longer. Arrests are the order of the day, and people not implicated at all in the last mutiny, but obnoxious to the President, are sent to prison, although Castilla has not yet obtained from Congress the extraordinary powers as he wanted them. The ministers sent in their reports to Congress, in which little new is to be found, in the report of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and Religion, the American and French questions are treated on again. CHILL.

From Chili there is no rews of particular importance. The coming Presidential election engrosses public attention. The Indians in the South have made no further demonstration. In Valparaiso basiness has been a little more active during the fortnight ending Dec. 2 than it was during the previous one.

A VERY SILLY THREAT.—The following silly epistle was received by the Commandant of the Albany Burgesees Corps a few days since:

HEADQUALTERS MARKLAND SOUTHERN VOLUNTEERS.

To Coptain Many Europesses Corps. Many, N. V.:

At a needing of the Mayland Southern Volunteers, held at headquarters on the 20th, it was resolved that this corps will not permit any armed body of military or other association north of Mason and Dixon's lips to pass through this city as route to Washington during the insuguration of Lincoln, unless they are prepared to stand the consequences. Ey order of The Commander of M. S. V., Estimore,

THE PRO-SLAVERY REVOLUTION.

TREASON HEADED OFF-SOUTHERN FORTIFICATIONS.

From Our Special Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1861. A very important turn in the course of events has taken place here within a day or two. Since the Secessionists were beaten in the Cabinet on the outrageous proposition to recall Maj. Anderson from Fort Sumter, the Administration

has been gradually coming round to a sense of decency. A prodigious outside pressure has been brought . to bear, and the President has partially yielded to patriotic counsels. Mr. Holt's position is wholly unequivocal, and has been from the beginning. He is every way a sound and good man. He had not been in the War Office five minutes before he sent for Gen. Scott. under whose inspiration all military proceeding will now be directed. Everything in this important

will be adopted to protect this Capital, and secure Mr. Lincoln's peaceable inauguration. I have never had any apprehension that the inauguration would be prevented, or that it was likely to be interrupted; but it is a relief to feel that the Government itself will discharge its duty in the emergency. It is to be hoped that this assurance will put an end to the innumerable preposterous rumors on this subject that have

Department will now go straight. There is no

longer any question that all proper measures

afflicted the town for these two or three weeks. Mr. Buchanan has become very much worn by his perplexities, and appears thin and haggard, Since he has been got off the Secession track, and measurably taken out of the hands of the Revolutionists, he is renewedly surrounded by the true and loyal men of the country, who are affording that support and comfort requisite to fertify him in the path of duty.

It is to be presumed that immediate measures

will be taken to partially garrison the numerous forts on our Southern coast, which form our external system of defense in that quarter. Those forts are now wholly without garrisons, and thus in a totally defenseless condition, without. I believe, an exception. It is of the highest importance, in view of the threatening demonstrations of the Gulf States, that these forts should be at once manned and put in a posture of defense. With those important works in the hands of the insurgents, a blockade of the Southern ports would be difficult, from the fact that they guard the approaches to nearly all the Southern harbors. The long shore line destitute of shelter. would prove very embarrassing to a blockading squadron, unless those harbors could be reached. But with those forts in possession, the entire control of both ingress and egress from the Southern ports is established.

I append a list of these fortifications, taken from Col. Totten's report made to Congress several years ago, giving the cost of each, and the number of guns they severally mount:

Table of Nary Yards and Principle Forts South of Motor and Dixer's Line, showing the Position, Cost, and Strengt Macon, Beanfort, N. C., chusen, Cape Fear, Wil., N. C. Caswell, Oak Island, N. C. Saunter, Charleston, S. C., Be Pinckney, Charleston, S. C., Monitrie, Charleston, S. C. Shouttrie, Charletton, S. C.
Pulaski, Savannah, Ga.
Jackson, Savannah, Ga.
Jackson, Savannah, Ga.
Tavlor, Key West
Jefferson, Tortugat
Barancas, Pensacola,
onbit, Pensacola,

In addition to these are incomplete works at Ship Island, Mississippi River: Georgetown, S. C.: Port Royal Roads, S. C.; Typee Islands, Savannah; Galveston, Brazos, Santiago, and Matagor-

da Bay, Texas. The guns which were lately stopped at Pittsburgh, were designed for those at Galveston and

Hampton Roads is the great naval depot station and rendezvous of the Southern coasts, and the only good roadstead on the Atlantic South of

Pensacone is ver. strong, and the only good harbor for vestels of was and the only navaidepot on the gulf. The fortresses at Key West and pertugas on

the Southern point of Florida are among the most powerful in the world; and every vess that crosses the gulf, passes within sight of both, The protection of this great system of fortifi-

cations, it is now believed, will engage the immediate and earnest attention of the War Department J. S. P.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

From Our Own Correspondent. CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 31, 1860. The intelligence from Washington, received

through the Commissioners, has had the effect to accelerate the movements of the Revolutionists. which are marked with extraordinary energy of a practical character. A comprehensive plan of fortification for offense and defense has been laid out, and begun. Batteries are to be planted at or near old Fort Johnson, facing Fort Sumter on the south. At Mount Pleasant, on the high ground on the other extreme; on Morris' Island where guns are already in position, beside other points, all of which are now in possession of South Carolina troops.

A large force of laborers, including many

slaves, are now at work, night and day, erecting fortifications, and restoring Fort Moultrie, as near as possible, to the condition it was in before Maj. Anderson evacuated. It is asserted that the Revolutionists expect to be in the receipt of heavy guns for the batteries by the time the earthworks are completed.

The Revolutionists have experienced considerable satisfaction from the reports received within the last few hours as to the condition of Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter. It is asserted that the damage done by Maj. Anderson to Fort Moulirie was but small; that the guns, or all but a small number, will soon be restored to their former condition, the spikes removed, and new carriages provided, and that the recent immense labors by Maj. Anderson's garrison will be as available to the Revolutionists as they were ex-pected to be in the hands of the Federal troops.

In regard to the condition of Fort Sumter, it is asserted that but a comparatively small share

of the heavy guns are mounted, and they are on